

American



Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

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☞The communication of "L." will appear next week.

Lucerne, Winter Ploughing, &c.—A correspondent in Prince George's county, writes us among other matters as follows:

"Having seen in the last No. of the American Farmer *Lucerne* recommended as a very fine grass, I feel disposed to make a trial of it. I now write to you to request that you will procure me seed enough to sow an acre of land.

"I have a few acres of my fine meadow land which will be ready for seeding this fall, and as the soil differs somewhat from that of meadows generally, I would be glad if you would inform me what grass is best adapted to it. It is a rich loamy soil mixed with washings from sand hills, which makes it very light. Shall I sow timothy? or is there not some other grass that will yield more hay than timothy from such a soil.

"I have had a plough running all the winter, and my corn land is nearly fallowed up. Some of my neighbours who are old farmers, have blamed me very much for the course I have pursued, and as I am a new beginner, will you be kind enough to inform me whether I have done wrong."

Reply to the above—1. We are gratified to learn that our correspondent is about to make an experiment on an acre of *Lucerne*, because we believe he will be greatly advantaged by it, and hope that his good example will exert a wholesome influence upon his neighbors.

2. The meadow land he describes as "*rich loamy soil*," will doubtless yield him fine timothy, provided it be subjected to plough or hoe culture between this and fall, the time for sowing timothy. In rich soils, timothy will afford as much hay as any other grass, though a stiffer soil than the one described, is the one in which it most delights. If his meadow is, however, *wet*, herds grass would probably suit it better. Whatever grass he may sow, he must be particular to get good seed, and to sow plenty of it, so that weeds may have no chance to occupy the earth.

3. If the corn land which our correspondent has ploughed through the winter, is *stiff*, he has acted wisely, and so time will prove, notwithstanding the *novel* process may have excited the risible faculties of his neighbors. A wag of bet by politicians is no proof of the sincerity of their belief in their expressed opinions, nor is an ill-timed laugh any more the evidence of refined manners, than it is of well grounded principles of agriculture. In Mexico, we have known the introduction of iron spades instead of wooden ones, well nigh produce an insurrection, and we do not feel in the least surprised that our correspondent's innovation upon the custom of the vicinage should have excited especial wonder; but we hope, as we believe, that his crop, if well managed, will enable him, in his turn, to reciprocate the compliment, as he that wins has cause of merriment, and may laugh at his pleasure.

"*Dairy Maid*" and her issue—Some friend at Philadelphia has sent us a print, neatly framed, representing *Dairy Maid*, an improved short-horn cow, and her two male calves, Leander and Allen Adale, the property of James Gowen, esq. of Mount Airy, Germantown, Pa. These fine animals form an interesting groupe, and render the print highly interesting, but not the less so on account of the accuracy with which the artist has been enabled to sketch their likenesses.

Dairy Maid is truly a noble specimen of her generous race, and combines as many fine points as any cow we recollect to have seen. She is a deep strawberry roan, of fine size, as straight in the back and buttocks as if those parts had been worked up to a plum-line; her neck and head are fine; her hide silky, and her udder made after the most perfect model.

Leander, her eldest son, is a fellow of exquisite symmetry, resembling his dam in her best points. He is red and white, beautifully variegated, and is upon the whole just such an animal as would please a *connoisseur*.

Allen Adale, the youngest of this interesting trio, is a calf, and maintains a recumbent position at the feet of his mother. He is white, and from his fine promise, will do no discredit to his high breeding.

We invite those of our friends, who are admirers of fine stock, to call at our office and examine this beautiful print.

The following is the pedigree of *Dairy Maid* and her progeny, as annexed to the print:

"*Dairy Maid*, roan, calved 1836, by Harlsey, 2091; (Harlsey's dam by Pilot, 496) by Rob Roy, 557; Rob Roy, by Remus, a son of Comet, 155; dam, Lady Jane, by Comet, 155, (sold for 1000 guineas,) g. dam Cleasley Lady by a son of Favorite, 252; gr. g. dam Lucinda by Mr. Hutton's Bull of Marske; gr. g. dam Lucy by Barningham, 56. This celebrated cow was imported from England in the fall of 1838, then 3 years old, agreeably to pedigree furnished by J. Whitaker, esq. of Burley, near Otley, Yorkshire, by whom this beautiful and extraordinary animal was bred; her milking properties are remarkable, and believed to be unrivalled. In points, figure and proportions, she exhibits the very acme of the "Improved Short-horn Durham," while her pedigree prove her to be derived from the purest and best blood of that stock in Great Britain, being grand daughter, through Lady Jane her dam, to Comet; and gr. grand daughter on the sire's side through Remus, a son of Comet. In the summer of 1839, in the 4th month from calving, after suckling her calf Leander 3 months, she yielded in one week 225½ qts. of strained milk, being on an average 32 qts. per day. Next summer, 1840, on the 4th March, after suckling her calf Allen Adale, 3 months, she yielded 235½ quarts, being more than 33½ quarts per day. These tests were made in the most scrupulous and exact manner to provide against mistake or error, either as to time or quantity; her beauty of form, her profitable milking and breeding properties, made her the favorite wherever shewn. At the first exhibition of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, at the Rising Sun, in 1839, she took the first premium "for the best imported Durham cow," and at the same place in 1840, in the class of all cows that had taken a first premium from the Philadelphia or any other agricultural society, she took the silver plate, being the highest distinction.

"The calves exhibited in the plate are both bulls: Leander, a beautiful red and white by Mr. Whitaker's celebrated bull, Prince of Northumberland; and Allen Adale, white, by imported Collostra."

We notice by the Delaware papers that Mr. Canby is about retiring from farming, and offers at private sale his stock of Durhams, among them his celebrated cow *Blossom*, (the competitor of Mr. Gowen's *Dairy Maid*), "who gave last season 36 qts. of milk per day, and made 17½ lbs. of butter in one week—with a heifer calf 3 weeks old by an imported bull; also a yearling Bull calf from *Blossom* by the same bull."

Benefits of deep Ploughing—A gentleman some days since, while conversing with us upon the subject of agriculture, related the following instance in favor of deep ploughing. He said that his father, some 25 years ago, bought a farm which had been nearly worn out; that the surface soil was almost a bed of floating sand with a clay subsoil; that after cultivating it in the usual way, of shallow ploughing, for two or three years, he became vexed at the smallness of product, and determined to try the virtue of deep ploughing: that to effect this, he procured two double horse ploughs, and made one plough follow in the track of the other, so that he penetrated the earth fully 12 inches, and threw up half that number of inches in depth, of the subsoil upon the top of the sand thrown down by the operation of the plough. This experiment was first tried upon a field of 20 acres, late in the fall, intended for corn the ensuing spring. The ground after being thus ploughed was harrowed and suffered to remain until sufficiently frozen to bear teams, when 50 bushels of lime to the acre was spread thereon. In the spring, the usual quantity of barn-yard manure was carted out, spread and ploughed in to the depth of four inches; after which the ground was harrowed, and an additional quantity of lime, at the rate of 50 bushels to the acre, was spread thereon, and harrowed in.

Our informant assured us, that while this operation of deep ploughing was going on, his father's neighbors admonished him of the danger of *poisoning* his land; but that when the corn crop came to be gathered, they changed their tunes, as instead of getting as formerly, 3 or 4 barrels to the acre, there were housed 143 bbls. of good corn and upwards of 7 bbls. of nubbins, and that the fourth year thereafter, after the field had been in wheat and clover, it brought rising of ten barrels of good corn to the acre, besides six of refuse corn.

As the above facts will speak for themselves, we shall omit all comment.

Transplanting of Fruit and Ornamental Trees—To those who intend planting this spring we would say that early planted trees succeed best. We would not, except under peculiar circumstances, recommend planting after this month in the middle or southern states. We have known transplantations made as late as the 15th of April succeed, but the greatest care was observed to preserve moisture, both by watering and protecting the roots with a covering of litter. Trees, however, planted as late as April, should not be carried far from the nursery, unless their roots were well protected from the drying influence of the atmosphere.

Shrubbery of all kinds may be planted in all this month, though the sooner they are got in the ground the better chance will they stand of growing to a certainty.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1842.

To the Editors of the *National Intelligencer*.—Gentlemen: I send you herewith an Address to the Tobacco Planters of the United States, forwarded to this country by JOSHUA DODGE, Esq., from the city of London, in November, 1840.—This address contains suggestions and information both interesting and useful to the producers of tobacco in this country, among whom are a large number of my constituents; and I have therefore to request that you will be pleased at some early day, to publish it in the *National Intelligencer*.

I am, gentlemen, most respectfully, your obt. servt.
WM. D. MERRICK.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1842.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to hand you forthwith a copy of my Address to the Tobacco Planters of the United States, which I forwarded to this country from London in November, 1840.

I have, sir, the honor to remain, with sentiments of the highest consideration and esteem, your most obedient servant,
JOSHUA DODGE,

Late Special Agent of the United States to attend to the interests of the tobacco trade for Europe.

To the Hon. WM. D. MERRICK,

United States Senator from Maryland, Washington.

TO THE TOBACCO PLANTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

GENTLEMEN: Having been again appointed by the President of the United States, at the express and unanimous desire of the Select Committee of the House on the Tobacco Trade, and of the General Convention of Tobacco Planters held last May in Washington, as a special agent to attend to the interests of the tobacco trade of the United States with Europe, I embarked on the 12th ultimo from New York, to proceed, via England, to my destination in Germany.

Permit me, gentlemen, to express my grateful and sincere thanks for the repeated marks of confidence with which the tobacco interest has honored me, and to again assure you, gentlemen, that my devoted, my utmost exertions shall be continued, in order to bring your cause to a successful issue in Europe.

I was in hopes that this address would have reached the United States in time to have been distributed among you at the General Tobacco Convention to be held next month in Washington, but my long passage to England has rendered it impossible. But, believing that the following remarks, which I take the liberty of addressing to your serious consideration, may, although too late for the General Tobacco Convention, still be useful to you, I have prepared, and still forward them to the Hon. Mr. JENIFER, chairman of the select committee on the tobacco trade.

The following will show the actual consumption of our tobacco in Europe, and the estimated amount of revenue derived by each Government from the same.

	Hogsheads.	Revenue.
Russia, - - - - -	358	\$64,000
Holland, - - - - -	3,300	5,200
Belgium, - - - - -	4,000	12,000
Great Britain, - - - - -	18,000	17,275,000
France, - - - - -	10,000	5,500,000
Spain, - - - - -	3,000	5,000,000
Portugal, - - - - -	363	540,000
Italy, say Sardinia, - - - - -	1,200	
Parma, - - - - -	130	
Tuscany, - - - - -	425	2,000,000
Roman States, - - - - -	300	
Naples, - - - - -	400	
Austria and its dominions - - - - -	4,000	3,400,000
Germany, (not including Austria,) - - - - -	38,000	1,200,000
Sweden and Norway, - - - - -	1,500	70,000
Denmark, - - - - -	1,100	5,620
	86,395	\$35,071,820

The annual average exportations of our tobacco from the United States from 1st. October, 1835, to 30th September, 1838, according to the statistical statement which I had the honor of addressing to the Hon. Mr. Jenifer, under date of April 27, 1840, was 103,422 hogsheads, costing in the United States \$7,748,772; of which 97,651, costing \$7,267,794, were exported to Europe. The difference between the 97,651 hogsheads and the quantity mentioned above as consumed, say 86,395 hogsheads,

(after deducting the small quantity consumed in Gibraltar and Malta, free ports,) has unquestionably been smuggled from those countries of Europe where a low duty is charged into those countries where a different policy is pursued, say into England, France, Spain, Portugal and Italy; and there is also no doubt but that a large proportion of that which I have mentioned as consumed in Germany is smuggled into the great German Union of Customs, and also into Austria, from the other States where the duty is low. However one thing is certain, that on \$3,393 hogsheads of American tobacco, costing in the United States \$6,450,820, and legally introduced into Europe, a revenue is derived of about \$35,000, being nearly six times more than its original cost.

To bring this question home to each individual planter, the following will show to what extent each one, according to the quantity he grows for exportation, contributes to the revenue of Europe.

Supposing in round numbers, our exportations to Europe to be 100,000 hogsheads, and the revenue derived therefrom to be \$35,000—

An American who raises 5 hogsheads contributes	\$1,750
“ “ “ 10 “ “	3,500
“ “ “ 25 “ “	8,750
“ “ “ 50 “ “	17,500
“ “ “ 75 “ “	26,280
“ “ “ 100 “ “	35,000

Now can it be supposed by any reasonable man that you will any longer submit to such a state of things? The legislation of, and the duties levied, and monopolies existing in Europe on our tobacco, appear to have the double object of obtaining an immense revenue from the smallest possible quantity of material, and consequently deeply injurious to the prosperity of our agricultural interests, by preventing a greater quantity from being cultivated. These high rates of duties and monopolies in Europe cripple your industry, preventing you from usefully and profitably extending the cultivation of your lands, which a bountiful Providence has, with a most liberal hand, provided for you.

The following will show what would be the probable consumption of American tobacco in Europe if those high duties and monopolies were abolished:

Taking the population of the United States at 17,000,000, and its consumption at 75,000 hogsheads, (which, I believe, is far below the quantity,) as the criterion of what the consumption would be in Europe, and considering its population (not including European Turkey) at 220,000,000, this would make the consumption of tobacco in Europe, say

From which the following should be deducted:	Hhds. 970,588
1. The quantity grown in Europe, estimated from correct sources, as follows:	
Russia - - - - -	Lbs. 21,000,000
Denmark - - - - -	225,000
Holland - - - - -	5,800,000
Belgium - - - - -	1,140,000
France - - - - -	26,000,000
Germany, not including Austria	40,000,000
Austria and its dominions	35,000,000
Island of Sardinia - - - - -	378,000,000
Roman States - - - - -	1,215,000
Naples - - - - -	1,125,000
Switzerland - - - - -	297,000
Wallachia - - - - -	1,350,000
Poland - - - - -	3,150,000
	136,680,000

Which, 1,200 pounds per hogshead, would be hhds. 113,900

2. I estimate the growth of Cuba at	Lbs. 10,764,000
Porto Rico at	3,700,000
South America at	3,000,000
	Lbs. 17,464,000

Equal, at 1,200 lbs. per hhd., to 14,553 hhds. of which the greatest proportion is probably sent to Europe, say hhds. 12,000

Making the possible consumption of American tobacco in Europe, 844,688
But, taking into consideration the want of means among

the population of many of the countries of Europe to purchase our tobacco, I will suppose that the probable consumption of American tobacco in Europe would be only about one-half of the above mentioned quantity, say 422,344 hhds.; this would be more than four times our actual exportations to the various countries of Europe, and would require at least 300,000 tons of extra shipping to carry it to market, and would increase the pecuniary means of our country more than twenty millions of dollars annually, adding an increased value to the State and other stocks of our country in foreign markets, and greatly augmenting the revenues of our Government by affording us the means of greater importations, and consequently a low tariff, if the revenue should be found to be more than sufficient for the economical wants of our Government.

The annual average importations into the U. States from the various countries of Europe, from 1st of October 1835, to 30th September 1838, amounted to \$97,251,338, of which \$42,653,867, equal to 44 per cent. on the total average importations, were admitted free of duty; and, as the average exportations of our domestic produce of all kinds to the same countries of Europe, during the same period amounted to \$79,201,860, it will be seen that we have admitted, free of duty from Europe, an amount of its produce more than equal to one-half of the exports of our domestic produce to the same countries.

The average amount imported into the United States from Europe, during the above mentioned period, which was subject to duty, was \$51,597,477; and as the total average amount of revenue obtained by the American Government, for the two years ending 31st December, 1838, by the importations from all parts of the world, was \$16,866,017, it may safely be estimated that, as a large portion of the articles coming from Europe were admitted free of duty, the revenue which the United States has derived from the importations from Europe has not exceeded ten millions of dollars annually; so that if this revenue should be equalized on the total average importations from Europe, say \$97,251,334, it would only amount to a duty of about 10 per cent., whilst Europe is obtaining a revenue of at least thirty-five millions of dollars from 86,395 hhds. of tobacco, costing, in the United States, \$5,450,820.

Fellow citizens, is this the reciprocity, is this the even-handed justice, we have a right to look for, and to expect from foreign countries, whose prosperity, and, it may be said, whose tranquility depend upon our great and annually increasing markets for the sale of their produce?

Let me, therefore, respectfully recommend to you to be firm in your determination, and united in your efforts, to obtain justice, and you will certainly succeed in every country of Europe in obtaining a diminution of the high duties, and the abolishing of the shameful monopolies which exist on your industry.

I have, gentlemen, the honor to remain, with sentiments of the highest consideration and respect, your most obedient servant,
JOSHUA DODGE.

London, Nov. 16, 1840.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SIXTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Subject, Sheep husbandry.—Mr. Fitch, of Sheffield, replied, that if the object is to get wool, the Merinos and Saxons are best; but if mutton is wanted, the large, long-woolled are to be chosen. The Saxony is from the Merino. The object aimed at in Saxony was fineness of fleece. At present prices, the Merino is more profitable than the Saxony, taking weight of fleece and constitution both into the account. They produce almost twice as much. Saxons will give a fleece of 2 1-4 lbs. which will bring 50 cents. A flock of 40 Merinos, in Connecticut, with which he is acquainted, gave 200 lbs. of wool, or 5 lbs. each, worth from 38 to 40 cents;—the same flock gave 40 lambs. The sheep have every attention and are well kept. Has himself taken 16 lbs. of wool from two Merino bucks. The Merino is more hardy than the Saxony—bears the winter better and requires less attention at the time of lambing. At birth the Merino lambs are clothed—while the Saxony are almost naked. Fineness of wool is generally an indication of degeneracy—and fineness of hair on the human head indicates the same.

The fineness of Saxony wool has been produced by breeding in-and-in. This course brings degeneracy. These sheep require a close house and much care. The Merino will do well with much less attention. Think sheep manure good; and when properly littered they will

make more from a given quantity of food than cattle. They improve fields more when feeding upon them.

Mr. Tidd, of New Braintree, asks whether Mr. Fitch had been speaking of pure Merinos.

Mr. Fitch. Yes. The Merino will give as much wool as any other sheep of the same weight. The expense of keeping is in proportion to size, the wool is in proportion to surface. The solid contents of cylinders are as the cubes of their diameters; the surface is as the squares. So that if the sheep are of equal length and round, the smaller one will have the most surface in proportion to weight. [Let the diameter of one sheep be 2, and of another 3. The square of 2 is 4; its cube is 8. The square of 3 is 9—its cube is 27. The surfaces in these cases are as 4 to 9—while the bulk, weight, or solid contents is as 8 to 27,—showing that there is obviously good ground for Mr. F's conclusion, that a larger amount of sheep surface or wool ground can be maintained at the same expense on small sheep than on large ones.—*Reporter.*]

Wool on large sheep is generally looser than on small ones. The small have the most wool in proportion to size. Merino and native cross give good stock of fine constitution—better than Merino and Saxony cross.

Mr. Plunkett, of Pittsfield, said his experience is not much, but he thinks that sheep should be suited to the soil. Small ones are best for hills and short pastures, larger ones for rich pastures and meadows. He can make about as many pounds of fine wool as of coarse on the same quantity of feed. The raising of sheep has not been a very good business lately, owing to the low price of wool—but perhaps it has been as good as most other branches of farming. A cause of the low prices and of need of better protection, may be found in the following statistics.

The growth of wool in the United States is probably not less than forty millions of pounds. It may be assumed that one half of this amount is worked up in our manufacturing establishments.

The importance of this branch of agricultural industry is not only great considered of itself, but in its effect on the other branches of agricultural labor. If the farmers are driven from the wool growing business by low prices of wool, then the dairy and beef growing business will become depressed from over production of those great staples.

It is well known to the farming interest that at the present time the price of wool is very much depressed; and that our wool growers are generally desirous of getting out of that kind of farming; and it might be useful to inquire into all the causes that have tended to this depression.

By the compromise of the tariff question in 1832, all foreign wool costing at the place from whence imported less than eight cents per pound, was admitted free of duty. There was imported in the year ending Sept. 1832, 4,042,838 lbs.; out of this amount were exported 1,227,959 lbs.; leaving less than three millions of lbs. to be consumed in this country.

The importation of wool has gradually increased since that time. In the year ending Sept. 30th, 1838, there was imported 6,968,365 lbs.; 6,551,128 of which were imported free of duty. In the year ending Sept. 30th, 1839, there was imported 7,824,548 lbs.; 7,389,519 of which were imported free of duty. Only 9,800 pounds were exported during the same year. Mr. P. has not been able to ascertain the importation of wool in the years of 1840 and '41. We may, however, from known facts about the importation of wool, calculate the amount imported in the last year to exceed ten millions pounds; an amount equal to about one half of what is raised by our farmers in this country to be sold to the manufacturers.

Here we have a principal cause of the great depression of the price of wool at this time.

Mr. Cole, Editor of the Farmer's Journal, has had experience with but few kinds; first had natives—next 7-8 Saxony. This flock gave fleeces of from 4 to 6 lbs. The Saxony, where he lived in Maine, was preferred to any other. The reports of the Agricultural Society of Kennebec county, Me., show that they prefer the South Downs to any others. Pastures for sheep should be high and dry. They do best in dry seasons. He has never seen them drink in summer. In winter they will drink often than cattle. Clover hay is good feed for them. Roots are excellent for them in winter, but they should not have many potatoes just before lambing; better then to give some grain. Evergreen boughs are often given and an

swer a good purpose in feeding. The manure is better than most other kind. (L. Peters, Esq., of Westboro', inquired what kind of grain he would give.) Does not know whether corn or oats is to be preferred, but would grind in either case.

Mr. Moseley, of Westfield, has found the Johnswort poisonous and troublesome to sheep when he gives them salt, but not so when salt is withheld. Ten sheep, with him, require two tons of hay worth 24 dollars; can get \$12 worth of wool and 12 of lambs; and by throwing in the pasturing come out square:—that is the way farmers are getting rich. Their manure is good.—*N.E. Far.*

PROFESSOR COLEMAN'S FOURTH REPORT.

Until the present year we have always been favored with a copy of the Reports of the Agricultural commissioner of Massachusetts, for which we felt grateful, first because we derived great benefit from the enlightened views and vast fund of information which they contained, and secondly, because we received each as a demonstration of the kind feelings indulged towards us by their author, as a co-laborer,—though one of infinitely humbler pretensions—in the same field of usefulness with himself. We should not, perhaps, have noticed this omission in the dispersion of his favors, had we not been convinced by several extracts from it, which we have read, of the great loss that we, as well as our readers, have sustained by our not being put in possession of a copy.

The following extract is no less instructive than interesting:

Manures.—Bone manure has been tried to some extent; in some cases within my knowledge with great and decided success; in others without perceptible benefit. These diverse results convince us of our ignorance, and show how much we have to hope from the investigations of chemistry and philosophical experiments in relation both to manures and soils, and the hitherto scarcely approached mysteries of vegetable life. Much of the bone manure which has been used has been from bones which have passed first through the hands of the soap-boiler, and after all the gelatinous parts have been extracted. A considerable portion of their fertilizing properties has thus been taken away. The most successful application of bone manure which I have known was where they were mixed at the rate of about one part to eight with leached ashes or mould, and a fermentation brought on before they were applied. They were then spread lightly in the furrow, where carrots were sown. The effects were most favorable, and surpassed a free dressing of barn yard manure in the neighboring part of the field to the same kind of crop. I have known this manure applied likewise with great advantage to corn in the hill, a small amount in each hill without other manure, and to turnips in the drill. Peat mud is used with much success by many persons. Its application, when spread directly from the bog upon the soil, has not been approved; but when it has been thoroughly decomposed and reduced by a mixture with stable manure, with ashes, or with quick lime, it has furnished a valuable manure for spreading upon grass ground or putting in the hill with corn.

Various other manures have been used with great success. Ashes are every where commended as excellent for corn and wheat, and likewise for grass. Ashes being the direct result of vegetable combustion, contain of course that which is essential to vegetable growth and life, and being constantly carried from the earth by the removal of its vegetable products, must in some form be returned to it.

In some cases the waste from the cotton mills has been used with much advantage. This consists of that which is thrown out when the cotton passes through the picker, and is made up not only of the wool itself but a considerable amount of the seeds, which are known to abound in oil, and at the South are much valued as a manure. This manure is sometimes spread thinly on grass land, and at other times put into the compost heap. It has been too little employed for us to determine the best mode of its application.

The waste from the woolen mills has likewise been used as a top-dressing for grass both in Tewksbury in this county, and at Northampton in Hampshire. I have seen its effects in these places and in some other parts of the country. They have been most remarkable, and surpassed by no manure which I have ever seen applied.

This refuse used formerly to be accumulated in the neighborhood of the woolen factories at Lowell; and being surcharged with oil used in cleansing it, there was a great risk always of spontaneous combustion. When thrown into the river it was complained of as interfering with the shad fishery. The amount of wool used at the Middlesex mills in Lowell is more than 600,000 lbs. per year. Being full of animal matter it is a most excellent manure. Its value has long been appreciated in England, but we seem to have come late to the knowledge of it. I have seen it spread directly upon grass land, both in mowing and pasture grounds with surprising effect. It is much to be desired that the water in which their wools are washed, full as it is of animal oils and alkalis, could likewise be saved and applied to the land. It would prove beyond doubt a most valuable manure either applied on the grass lands or mixed in the compost heap. In the economy of nature nothing is without its use; and the first duty of the farmer is to remember that nothing should be lost.

A very exact and intelligent farmer in Groton made some comparative experiments with different manures on pieces of land contiguous to each other, of which he has favoured me with an account. The land to which these different substances were applied was what is there termed reclaimed meadow, and rich in vegetable mould.

One bushel of ashes applied to three square rods of land at the rate of 53 bushels per acre; this produced a heavy burthen of grass, and was considered the best of the several manures applied.

Salt, applied at the rate of one peck to three rods or fourteen bushels per acre, produced a fair crop, and was considered the next best to ashes.

Gypsum, sown at the rate of three bushels to the acre, manifestly much improved the crop, and was much the least expensive application. Lime was dry slacked and applied at the rate of one bushel to six rods, or 26 bushels per acre without any perceivable effect.

I do not present these examples as furnishing any decisive results, but rather with the hope of inducing farmers to make and record exact experiments though on a very limited scale, that by the accumulation of such facts we may arrive at something more definite. Little can be deduced from the above experiments, unless equal quantities of each kind of manure had been used; and then we want likewise to understand the nature of the soil, as in respect to some soils, it is obvious, certain kinds of manure are much more suitable than others.

Saltpetre has been used to some extent in Middlesex county. The use of this manure and the nitrate of soda abroad, has, according to the reports which we have had, been productive of so much benefit, that every fact connected with their application here is important. I shall subjoin some few of the results which have come within my knowledge.

E. Phinney of Lexington thus writes to me:

"My experiments with saltpetre as a manure have satisfied me of the inexpediency of using it for that purpose. In the spring of 1839, I purchased 400 lbs. for which I paid \$8 per cwt. I tried it upon wheat, rye, and grass. Fifty pounds to the acre on wheat and rye had no perceptible effect, and on grass but very little. One hundred pounds to the acre occasioned a very considerable increase of straw and grain, both in wheat and rye as well as grass. But had I bestowed an equal outlay in compost made from peat mud and stable manure, or peat mud and ashes, I have no doubt the immediate crop would have been more benefited and the land have received more permanent improvement. I have in one instance seen very striking effects produced by the use of salt-petre upon a light sandy soil. But the quantity used I could not learn, any farther than that it was much greater than the quantity to the acre used by me. I believe a portion of salt-petre and common salt, say ten pounds of the former and twenty pounds of the latter to a cord of compost manure well mixed, would greatly improve it. The beneficial effects of salt-petre in the destruction of insects that annoy our crops, cannot be doubted. I noticed on the farm of Mr. Whipple of Lowell, two orchards separated only by a stone wall. The trees upon one side of the wall were badly eaten and almost destroyed by canker-worms, while those upon the other side were untouched. On enquiring the cause, I learnt that salt-petre had been used upon the land of the latter orchard and none upon the former. The remedy may be an expensive one; but were my trees attacked by this terrible scourge, I should immediately apply it. The salt-petre, instead of injuring the trees, as most applications do which are made for this object, would greatly promote their growth."

Oats—In sowing oats, care should be observed to procure good heavy seed. A little extra cost should not deter any one from procuring them of the quality named; and to prevent injury from the worm, which frequently is very destructive to their roots, immediately after the oats are sown and harrowed in, a bushel or two of salt to the acre should be sowed thereon, to be followed by rolling. When the oats come up, a bushel of plaster sown on each acre, will not only tend to improve the growth of the oats, but to encourage that of white clover, and thus, by promoting a good sward, meliorate the condition of the soil.

Roots—Have you ever raised any *Mangel Wurzel*, *Sugar Beets*, or *Ruta Baga*? No. Then let us ask you to put in one acre, just for the use of your milch cows. If you grant us this favor, you will not regret it, as your cows next winter, besides looking well, and doing you infinite credit, will yield you twice as much milk and butter as formerly, and both of a superior quality.

Composts—With industry there is still time left to gather the materials and to form compost heaps for beets, carrots, parsnips, ruta бага and fall potatoes. In forming such composts, let it not be forgotten that *lime* or *ashes* should be one of the ingredients of the pile, and that the more frequently the heaps are turned, at intervals of two weeks, the greater chance will there be of the mass being well mixed and mellow.

Prolific yields, Early bearing, &c.—The subjoined communication we cut from the *Boston Cultivator*, and insert it with a view of showing our readers the productiveness of a currant bush, and of urging such of them as may not have already provided themselves with garden fruits to do so. We do not allude to the product of the currant bush in question, as proof that every bush will yield as much, as we know that this yield is an extraordinary one. But allowing that one-fourth the number of quarts could be gathered from each bush, all must admit that it would be profitable to cultivate them. Independently, however, of the profit, garden fruits afford so much and so many luxuries for the table, that no one who regards his family with those feelings which should be cherished by a husband and a father, would deny them this source of enjoyment. The expense of a few gooseberry, currant, and raspberry bushes, and a goodly sized bed of strawberries, should not for a moment be entertained as an obstacle to their gratification.

Dear Sir—We have no monstrosities to inform you of, but will give you an account of some of the prolific productions of the last season.

We planted two middling sized *Rohan Potatoes*, from which we dug one bushel and a half, notwithstanding the severity of the drought.

We have one *currant bush* in our garden, from which we gathered 11 quarts at one picking, and 8 at another.

We had nine large *apples* from two scions set last May, which got perfectly ripe. We also had two *peach* trees, only 2 years from the bud, which bore 14 peaches of first rate quality. Yours, respectfully, J. G. M.

What should milch Cows be fed upon in winter? Why, in addition to their hay, which should be clover, they should regularly have twice a day, say night and morning, a peck of roots. Should the roots be cooked? Yes, and the water in which they may be boiled, if boiled, should be mixed with a small quantity of meal of some kind, and seasoned with a little salt. At all events, they should get a plenty of something succulent and nutritious besides hay. Hay is a capital thing in its place, but there is such a thing as getting a surfeit even of a good thing.

Productive Vineyard—The *Louisville Journal* states, that the vineyard of J. Davis, esq. containing but 1½ acre, produced the last year 1170 gallons of the pure juice of

the grape. In Europe, from 400 to 500 gallons per acre is considered an extraordinary yield. In this instance, it is 780 gallons to the acre, and proves that our soil and climate are both congenial, where the variety of grape selected is adapted to the severity of our winters.

Ploughing—In ploughing up corn and oats ground, the farmer should neither spare his team or his plough, as the deeper he goes the better prepared will his soil be to sustain the crop sown upon it. It is a fact which cannot be disputed, that corn planted upon ground deeply ploughed, always stands drought better, looks green and healthy longer, and nine times out of ten will yield more fodder and more grain, than that which is planted in shallow ploughed ground. There is no mystery as to the reason—it is as obvious as that two and two make four. The roots penetrate beyond the depth at which, by evaporation, the earth becomes deprived of its moisture, and, there find in store for them that necessary ingredient to healthful vegetation, and thus escape from the evil of being parched up for want of water.

Protection of Corn against Crows—Mr. O. M. Whipple of Lowell, Mass. says, in his statement to the Agricultural Commissioner of Massachusetts, that for 15 years he has preserved his corn from the depredations of crows, by sowing on his field a quart of corn soaked in a strong solution of saltpetre. We can believe this, as no crow which might have eaten half a dozen grains of corn well saturated with saltpetre, would live long enough to bequeath his estate to his interesting progeny, though a scrivener were at hand, at the time of his making his meal, to draw his will. Saltpetre judiciously used, possesses medicinal virtues, but when taken in excess, is destructive of life, and hence the protection it affords to seed corn soaked in a solution of it, against worms as well as crows.

The best *scare-crows* we have ever used, were bright sheets of tin suspended from poles, by wires; the poles of sufficient height, and in sufficient numbers, to be seen all over the field. Four or six, if judiciously placed, will effectually answer for a field of 50 acres. Our mode of fixing them was this; we cut a pole of sufficient height, trimmed off all the limbs but the upper one; to the end of this limb, we attached, by a strong flexible wire, a sheet of tin, and planted the pole thus provided firmly in the ground on the destined spot. The limb left at the top, should project horizontally far enough to allow full play to the tin. Thus attached, the slightest breeze gives motion to the tin, and consequently causes a reflection, so sudden as to effectually frighten off crows, or other birds addicted to picking up the corn. Three years successful use of such *scare crows*, justify us in recommending them to our brethren.

A Hog fed on Apples—A "Practical Farmer" in the *Boston Cultivator*, says, that he last year butchered a hog 16 months old, which weighed 500 lbs.: that for some weeks before bringing him to the tub he ate nothing but boiled apples; that he was offered cooked corn meal, but refused it, and that the pork was of the best quality, and did not shrink in the pot.

A large Berkshire pig—Mr. Bowen, of Eastport, Me. has furnished the editor of the *Cultivator* an account of a pig fattened in that place of the Berkshire breed, 8 months and 22 days old, which weighed 349 lbs.; the pig was bought by Mr. Taylor at 6 weeks old; he fed it through the fall with potatoes and corn meal, the latter ground in the ear. Mr. Taylor's plan of feeding was little and often, taking care to always give it something when it got up from its bed; he frequently washed it with soap suds.

An immense Oat crop—Mr. John C. Thrall, of Big Elm farm, Rutland, Vermont, in a letter to the editors of the *Cultivator*, states that he raised the last season, on a lot

of ground 4 acres in extent, 389 bushels of oats, being at the rate of 97½ bushels to the acre. The soil is alluvial. He came into possession of it in 1839—he then broke it up, put on 25 loads of barnyard manure per acre, and harvested 60 bushels of corn per acre. In 1841, he again planted it in corn, applying 30 loads of the same kind of manure to the acre, and harvested 65 bushels of corn per acre. He sowed 9 bushels of oats on 4 acres. The quantities of manure, as applied to the two corn crops, were by no means large, and as there appears to have been none applied to the crop of oats, this prolific yield is certainly not ascribable to its use.

Pickard's Convoluted Steam Boiler—We were called to witness the trial at the manufactory of Mr. Bentley, the patentee for this state, of two of these boilers, of different capacities, one for the farm of Robt. A. Taylor, esq. near this city, the other for ourself; and we cannot but express our approbation of their performance. The vast saving of fuel by the use of this boiler, is apparent at a single glance, and its simplicity cannot but recommend it to public favour. Professing but little practical knowledge of machinery, we always feel a diffidence in recommending any thing of the kind to public patronage, upon our own judgment, but in the case before us, it is backed by competent testimony from men of science and practical experience, as evidenced in a former notice of this boiler by us, and in the advertisement of Mr. Bentley. In addition to which, we have the testimony of Jas. Stimpson, esq. the well known projector of some of the most important improvements connected with our rail-ways, whom we had the pleasure to meet on the occasion of the above trial, and who assured us of his confidence in the adaptation of the convoluted Steam Boiler, to the purposes contemplated. We have also the authority of a committee of the City Council of Baltimore, consisting of Messrs. J. Peregoy, E. Hutton, L. Taylor, J. E. Stansbury, and S. Boyd, most of them amongst our oldest mechanics, who in their report to the Councils on the affairs and situation of our Alms House, remark:

"The attention of the committee was particularly drawn to Daniel L. Pickard's Convoluted Steam Boiler, which has been introduced into the kitchen and laundry; this simple and cheap machine, it is confidently expected, will cause a great saving of fuel."

We have forwarded one of these boilers to Charleston, where those curious in such matters will have an opportunity of examining it.

We have also forwarded to the same place one of Mott's Furnaces, so highly approved of for boiling food for cattle, for the laundry, &c. Those wishing to obtain either of those machines, are referred to the advertisements of the venders in our columns.

Feeding Hogs with boiled Corn—A correspondent gives us the following account of his hog feeding, the economy of which will strike the reader. That cooked corn is preferable to raw we never entertained any doubt—*first*, because it renders it much easier of digestion, and *secondly*, because of its swelling and consequent increase in its power of distention, a thing not to be overlooked in stock feeding of any kind.

Our correspondent does us injustice when he supposes we would taunt him with only being "a 2 year old Farmer"—that, we are not disposed to believe any disparagement to his pretensions, as one who has entered into his vocation with the determination to comprehend its mysteries, as he has done, is very apt to make up in zeal and perseverance, for what he may lack in time and experience.

"I want to advise you in feeding your hogs to give them *boiled corn*; I do it *daily*. What do you think of 2 sows with 9 young pigs, 20 pigs 6 months old, 7 do. 3 months old, and frequently two iron ladles full of the same to my 2 Berkshires, all fed from 1 peck of boiled corn per diem!

and all look well. By the by, I never give my Berkshires now but 4 ears of corn a day, and I think the boar will weigh 150. If I live I intend making him weigh 600 for the cattle show in October. Corn and cob crushed is very good for horses, but I think nothing I ever heard of read of so cheap and so good for feeding hogs as the boiled corn; but, says you, my friend, you are only a 2-year old farmer, what do you know?"

Page's Portable Saw Mill.—We copy the following paragraph from the March number of the Cultivator, in order that it may meet the eye of the deserving and ingenious inventor of the above truly valuable labor saving machine.

"Several correspondents in different parts of the country have requested some information respecting Mr. Page's newly invented Portable Saw Mill, its performance, cost, &c. We hope some of our friends in Baltimore will give the information desired. By the way, we would suggest to the makers and advertisers of agricultural implements, or others, that they accompany them with the price or prices, where there is more than one. It would be well to state where the implements are to be found. Such a course would greatly facilitate sales, and save those desirous to purchase much trouble in making the necessary inquiries."

For the satisfaction of our friends of "the Cultivator" we will state, that Mr. Page's Portable Saw Mill is among the best inventions of the age. He manufactures them at different prices, ranging from \$300 to \$1,000 according to size, viz. The Portable Saw Mill (without the Planing Machine) with a 4 ft saw, 16 ft carriage, and 30 ft ways is \$300—all other saws, prices according to size, as 30 inch saw \$14—42 inch do \$46—38 inch \$27; 34 inch \$23—a 4 horse power \$150. The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, have had one of these Mills in operation for many months, and it has not only given entire satisfaction, but earned its price several times over, in saving. This is upon a larger scale than private individuals require, and cost much more than the price named above. It also has a planing machine attached to it, which is worked by the same motive power, and at the same time. These mills can be worked by steam, water or horse power, and execute equally good work with each. Mr. John S. Selby of Anne Arundel County, in this State, has one of those Saw Mills, connected with which is one of Mr Page's Patent Grist Mills; Mr S. works them together with a 10 horse power steam engine, and he testifies, that he has saved 10,000 ft of lumber, and ground 75 bushels of meal in a single day. With a 4 horse power, Page's Saw Mill will cut from 1,000 to 1,500 ft of plank a day; with 6 horse power it is competent to saw from 2,800 to 3,000 ft in a day.

Mr. Page sold last year upwards of 40, and his orders come in from almost every neighborhood wherein one has operated.

A great convenience in these mills arises out of the fact, of their being portable, and may be removed to any part of a forest where they may be required to operate. With a wagon and four or six horses, they can be transported with ease to any distance, and from their simplicity and strength can be set to work in less than a day after arriving on the ground.

Mr. George Page, the inventor, resides in Baltimore, where he has an extensive manufactory of labor saving machinery of various kinds.

CHEAP ICE HOUSE—GOOD CELLAR FOR ROOTS, &c.—The following is an extract of a communication from *Solon Robinson, Esq.*, descriptive of a cheap plan for making an ice house, root cellar, or pig house. For either purpose it would be a cheap contrivance; but if it will preserve ice, and the word of Solon Robinson is a guaranty to us that it will, every farmer who can fill an ice house should build one.

"Many persons are deterred from putting up ice, because they cannot afford to build an ice house. If they will try the following plan, which by the by is not original, but has been used in days of 'auld lang syne,' down

in old Virginia," and proved to be a good thing, they need not be afraid of the expense.

Select a spot upon rising ground where the surface water will run off, and strike a circle 12 feet across and set a circle of strong stakes about 5 feet high and one foot apart—saw off the upper ends even and square—set another circle of stakes 4 feet distant all round, the same height, but they need not be so close to one another—leave a space on one side about two feet wide for a door way and set stakes or nail boards on each side so as to make a passage to the inside space—put strips across the inside space from the tops of the stakes, sufficiently strong to hold up a stack of hay.

Now take prairie hay, or some of the superabundant straw that all western farmers waste or burn up, "to get it out of the way," and tramp the space between the stakes full and as tight as possible, taking care to raise it a foot or two above the top of the stakes, then make a complete round stack that will shed water, tapered from the outside stakes to the centre. To make a ventilation, nail 4 boards about 5 or 6 inches wide together; let two of them be one foot the longest, and set this box up as a stack pole, and nail a cap on the top of the two long pieces. If this gives too much ventilation stuff straw in one end. Hang two tight doors, made to shut upon woolen lining.

This "hay stack ice house," that any farmer can make in two days will keep ice two years. Of course the size may be varied. The ice should not be laid upon the ground, but upon some rails covered with straw—or a bed of straw would be better—a slight ditch should be dug around outside to drain off the water that drips down. With slight repairs it will last years.

Now, besides being a good ice house, it would make one of the cheapest and best winter store houses for turnips, &c., convenient to the cattle yard, that can be contrived when the soil will not admit of making cellars under our buildings.

There is one more purpose for which the fabric may be used; would make one of finest nests for young pigs in the winter, that could be contrived."

BALTIMORE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir:—I observe by your paper, that the Executive Committee of the above society, are about to appoint agents to procure subscriptions through the country, and I would respectfully ask that body, if it would not be well to appoint one for the city of Baltimore. I think I can answer for one class of our citizens giving their names as members, and plunking up the *chink*—I mean the respectable and numerous body of victuallers, who as public spirited men are second to none other in this community. In the promotion of the objects of the society, they are as much interested as farmers, but if they were not, their well known and often exercised feelings of love of country, is a sure guarantee, that they would not withhold their mite to the present good work.

A friend to Agriculture.

Cotton, Sugar, and Corn.—According to the last census, Louisiana possessed 159,555,368 lbs. of cotton gathered—119,947,730 lbs. of Sugar made—and upwards of 13,000,000 bushels of Indian corn. Her capital invested in cotton manufacturing amounted to only \$22,000, and her total investments in manufactures to \$6,430,699.

Pork in Michigan.—In 1839 according to the last census, there were 342,920 swine in Michigan. That year we did not export any pork, and since then, there is hardly a farmer but that has doubled his stock, and it is a fair inference to conclude that the present number of swine is rising 700,000, or 3 1-4 to each inhabitant of the State. Averaging their weight at only fifty pounds each, it amounts to 35,000,000 pounds, and at the low price of 2 cts. a pound—they amount to \$700,000!—*Detroit Advertiser.*

GUANO, THE PERUVIAN MANURE.—The rocky coast and inlets that exist in the desert district between Peru and Chili, are the great resort of millions of sea birds, gulls, &c. and their manure which has been accumulating for ages now forms masses of great thickness, and which is constantly increasing. As these birds feed principally on fish, and other marine matters, the guano, as the man-

ure of these deposits is called, contains large quantities of phosphates of lime, ammonia, and other products of animal matter, and as it rarely rains on this coast, the masses have not undergone the bleaching or draining they would have done in other places. Thus constituted, this substance is one of the most active of manures; and has for a long time been used by the Peruvians in the culture of corn. A writer in a foreign Journal says in passing on horseback along the coast he frequently saw the natives driving as ass or two into the interior, with a package of this guano on each side, and when asked how they used it they said they put a *pinch* of it in each hill of corn at the time of planting. A number of ship loads of this native *poudrette* have been carried to England, where it commands a high price as a fertilizer, and present indications denote that the importation of the article will hereafter be extensive. The English farmer understands his true interests, when he extends his expenses for manures. From the U. States he collects ashes, bones, &c. from the Mediterranean crude nitre, soda, &c. and now he has opened the mines of Guano, on the shores of far Pacific, all of which are used for fertilizing the soil, while the same substances, not less needed where procured, are mostly neglected.

MANURE FOR GARDENS.—We have tried a variety of kinds of manure for a garden, and these kinds in a variety of forms, and as far as our experience warrants an assertion in favour of any particular kind, we must give a decided preference to *swamp mud*, or muck. One argument in its favor is, that it seldom produces weeds. Another, that it contains so much vegetable matter in a decomposable state that it is easily brought to operate as the food of plants. It also, from the slowness of its decay, continues its effect longer than most other manures. Its cheapness also commends it, for all it costs is the mere getting it from the pond hole, which will be sure to fill its treasury before a new draft is necessary. In order to have it *prime*, it should be placed in a pile for a few days, and ashes or lime mixed with it, and subjected to workings until the lumps are all reduced, and the two simples thoroughly compounded. It may then be put, half a shovel full will answer, in the hill for melons, cucumbers and squashes; for radishes and the like, we use it as a top dressing.

Mount Osceola, Feb., 1842.

W. B. Maine Far.

RECIPE FOR THE CURE OF FISTULA IN HORSES AFTER IT HAS BROKE AND RUN.—Some time last summer, my father had a mare that had the fistula very bad, and he applied to several of his neighbors for their prescriptions in the disease, all of which were ineffectual, and appeared rather to agitate than soothe the disease. Finally he concluded to try an experiment on the disease, not feeling willing to lose his mare without some exertions to save her life. He first made a wash for her shoulder out of elder, (*sambucus canadensis*), wild cherry tree, (*pruney birgenmanus*), sassafras root, (*laucus sassafras*), equal parts of all and boiled them on a hot fire for a half an hour; after boiling he washed the eruption well and filled it full of salaratus, working it in with his fingers. On the third day, under this treatment the disease resumed a considerable change, and in the course of ten or twelve days the mare was cured.

Greenup Co. Ky. Feb. 15, 1842.

RELIEF OF CHOAKED CATTLE.—Believing [the fact is not generally understood, that ruta bagas seldom need cutting or slicing, I would state that for three years past, I have in no case cut them for any thing having good teeth. Sheep eat them decidedly better when fed whole, and cattle never choke on them. When I practiced cutting, scores of cattle were sometimes choked in a season; and here let me remark that when such an accident occurs, I use a flexible rod about four feet long, three-fourths of an inch in diameter; wind a wad of tow, the size of a hen's egg, around the butt end; tie a rag tightly over it, grease it and push gently down the throat. To keep the mouth open take a piece of hard wood, one foot long, four inches wide, one inch thick, bring the ends to the point, bore a hole one and a half inches diameter through the centre, push through the mouth, turn on the edge and pass the rod through the hole. I have never failed in any instance in thus giving effectual and permanent relief. With such an apparatus on hand, five minutes is sufficient to relieve the worst cases.

S. WHALEN.

Alt. Cultivator.

PUBLIC MEETING IN CENTREVILLE.
[Report of the Committee concluded.]

That the population tables shewing the census, since the year 1790 when it was first taken, to the year 1840, will exhibit the alarming necessity for measures of a strong and decisive character, we think no reasonable man can deny; and that if a correction be not applied of some sort, that this State is destined to be a free negro State. Although a small State, it already has from its border position more free negroes in it, than any State in the Union; and Baltimore, only the fourth city, in point of population, has greatly more free negroes in it than any other city in the Union, except New Orleans.

For Queen Ann's county, there was
In 1790 Slaves. 6,674 Free Col'd. 618 Whites. 8,171
In 1840 3,960 2,532 6,112
2,714 less 1,914 more 2,059 less

It is a remarkable fact that the whites have diminished in this county, very nearly at the same rate, that the black population have increased, and this diminution has kept steadily space through the 5 decennial terms between 1790 and 1840, and almost exactly at the same rate as they have increased, just to the same extent or nearly so, have they taken the places and pushed out the white population.

In 1790 the free negroes stood as 1 is to 13 of whites.
In 1840 the free negroes stood as 1 is to 23-10 of whites.

This is a gloomy picture of the decline and revolution which is going on in Queen Ann's, but some of the other counties make even a worse exhibit.

Alleghany, which began with the lowest number of slaves 258, and only 12 free blacks, has nearly quadrupled her white population within the fifty years.

Washington, which began with the next lowest number of negroes has nearly doubled her white population in the same time.

Cecil, which began with the next smallest number has increased her white population about 40 per cent. whilst all the other counties, beginning with a large number of negroes, have lost their white population some in greater, but generally very nearly in the same proportion, that the free negroes have increased! The aggregate of the census shows in Maryland that within the period of fifty years, the white population has increased, Baltimore city included, in round numbers a little over fifty per cent, whilst the free black population has increased nearly eight hundred per cent, and the slaves have decreased nearly twenty per cent.

In 1790 the free blacks were 8,043, the whites 208,649.
In 1840 the free blacks were 62,020 the whites 317,717.

In 1790 the free blacks stood as 1 is to 26 whites.

In 1840 the free blacks stood as 1 is to 5 whites.

For the accommodation of the 2532 free blacks in this county, it is reasonable to suppose that five hundred houses and lots are necessary for their accommodation, and our view of the matter is that these same houses would accommodate 2532 free whites more than we now have, and that it is owing to this occupancy chiefly that two thousand of our white population have been pushed out, and are now gone from us forever. If these statistics do not demonstrate the necessity of legislating in some way to arrest the causes of its operation, then do we not know what should require legislation for the safety, the peace and the quiet of all parties; and feeling full confidence in the forecast, the wisdom and the patriotism of our Legislature, we willingly confide to their hands, the question of what is to be done. We now ask leave to submit a few resolutions, more fully to express our views, and that our whole proceedings be transmitted and respectfully submitted to the Legislature of Maryland.

Resolved, 1st.—That it has long been considered the policy of Maryland, gradually to diminish, if not finally to get rid of her entire black population, as is conclusively shown by the various enactments for colonizing the free, restricting the right of manumission, prohibiting the importation of slaves, and the emigration and settlement of free negroes from other States within her borders—and this we still consider the true and safe policy, and that it should be continued by additional measures sufficiently energetic for its accomplishment.

2nd.—That while under the provisions of the laws, and from other causes, there has been a diminution of the slaves, we cannot but view with deep concern the rapid and alarming increase of the number of the free, and believe the time has arrived when the law making power,

should interpose, of all necessary enactments, to stay the accumulating evils of such increase, which previous laws have proved ineffectual in doing.

3rd.—That tho' we entertain a high respect for the character and motives of the members of the Convention recently held at Annapolis, and repudiate the idea that their object was the enhancement of the value of their own property, reckless of consequences to others, yet we freely question the utility, expediency and humanity of some of their suggestions, while we confidently rely on the others as a safe basis for such legislation, as will ensure peace and security to our citizens and promote the prosperity of the State.

4th.—That we should deeply regret (and more especially at this time) any serious difference of opinion among ourselves as to the policy of Maryland upon so exciting a subject, and would deprecate any attempt to array the two classes, Slaveholders and non-Slaveholders, against each other, by sordid and selfish appeals to their respective interests; it would open the door and almost invite the abolitionist and incendiary, whose means of mischief are vast and whose ceaseless and untiring perseverance in their diabolical threats and machinations, admonish us that in union alone is safety.

5th.—That the Legislature of Maryland be requested so to amend the act of 1831 requiring the colonization of all negroes manumitted to be free thereafter, so as to provide that when such negroes shall be entitled to their freedom, they shall be hired out by the Sheriff of the county in which they reside, until the sum of \$100 shall be raised from their earnings to be applied to the payment of the necessary expence, incident to the removal of such negroes, to the colony of the Maryland Colonization society.

[The committee by this resolution, intend that so much of the act of 1831, as allows a manumitted negro with a certificate, to remain in the State, to continue as the law now is, so that such negro may remain in the State.]

6th.—That the laws of Maryland relating to free negroes ought to be so amended, as to require every negro the income of whose estate, real or personal, does not exceed fifty dollars, to hire out by the year, leaving them the selection of their own masters, but in the event of their failing to select them, then to be disposed of as now provided by law.

7th.—To prevent any free negro leaving the State, ever to return to it, unless he leaves as a servant of a white resident of the State, and returns with him; and such resident shall first file a declaration, in the county clerk's office, of his intention to take such servant with him; or unless he shall leave the State for the purpose of visiting some one or other of the American colonies on the coast of Africa.

8th.—To prevent all free negroes from coming into the State except as servants of persons travelling in or through the State.

9th.—To prevent the transportation of any free negro by railroads, steamboats, or other common carriers out of the State, unless vouched for as free by some person known to the conductor of the railroad, or captain of the steamboat, and no railroad, or steamboat company shall be liable for refusing to transport any free negro unless he be vouched for as above, and any person falsely vouching for freedom of a slave to be liable to punishment. The company still to be liable for conveying away a slave as heretofore.

10th.—To offer a high reward, to be paid by the State, for the arrest and conviction of any person who aids a slave to run away, or induces, or attempts to induce a slave to run away.

11th.—That the owner of a runaway slave shall pay a reward for the apprehension of such slave; to be graduated by the distance from home where he may be caught.

12th.—That it be recommended to the General Assembly, that they pass a law directing the courts of justice of this State, that whenever any free black shall be convicted of any offence, the punishment of which by the law as it now stands, would be confinement in the penitentiary, that it shall be the duty of the court to order the convicted party to be sold out of the State, for the period that they, in their discretion might confine him in the penitentiary, with a provision that after the period of banishment or sale has expired, the said negroes shall not be permitted to return to this State, and that in case of doing so, such negroes shall be liable to be sold as slaves for life beyond the limits of the State.

13th.—No free negro to have in his possession a gun, pistol, sword or other offensive weapon.

14th.—That the Judges of the County Courts, and City Court of Baltimore, appoint bailiffs monthly, to attend the arrival and departure of every rail road car and steamboat, or other public vehicle of transportation, to carry these laws into effect; to compensate them by a portion of the penalty imposed.

15th.—That the State pay the expense of any case which may arise in any State, where the State Law may conflict with the act of Congress of 1793, to test the constitutionality of such law.

16th.—To avoid all sales or gifts hereafter to be made, of slaves, to free negroes and mulattoes, except the husband, wife, children and grand-children of such free negroes or mulattoes, the slave so sold or given, to be liable to be sold out of the State, and the master so selling punishable by fine, in the discretion of the court.

17th.—That an additional provision be made to the act of 1835, chap. 325, to make it prima facie evidence of circulating such papers, as are mentioned in the act of 1835, chapter 325, that the same have been found in the possession of any one within the State.

18th.—To render penal the omission of sheriffs, magistrates and constables to enforce all laws respecting free negroes and slaves; and every constable, before he proceeds to act, shall take an oath, well and faithfully to execute all the laws of the State.

19th.—That hereafter no free negro shall be allowed to hold real estate, or leasehold interest having longer than a year to run.

20th.—That no meeting of negroes for any purpose shall be permitted after sunset; and all laws inconsistent with the provision, to be repealed, provided they may be allowed to attend after night, the meetings of any christian white congregation.

21st.—Any retail dealer, who shall sell or give to any negro, slave or free, or the agent of any such negro, any spirituous liquor or wine, or shall otherwise, directly or indirectly, furnish intoxicating drink to or for a negro, to be liable to a fine of \$100, one half to be paid to the informer.

22nd.—To repeal that part of the second section of the act of 1835, chapter 224, "entitled an act relating to persons of color who are to be free after a term of years," which says "that the party applying for such grant, has distinctly and particularly notified such servants of the existence and effect of this law, and that this information has failed to correct his or her habits, before they proceed to issue any such grant or authority."

23rd.—That each and every hawker and pedlar shall be made to pay at the rate of the sum of two hundred dollars a year, for a license to trade as such.

24th.—**Resolved**, That the people now present, be requested to sign this preamble and resolutions, and that Doct. George Eli. S. Pardee, Doct Washington Finley, John McKenney, Doct. Robert Goldsborough, jr. Philip Davidson, John Byran, James H. Wilson, James Wright, and Charles Stevens, be a committee to get subscribers to the memorial to be presented to the Legislature.

THOMAS EMORY,
WM. A. SPENCER,
JOHN MCKENNEY,
JOHN BROWN,
WASHINGTON FINLEY.

Ague in the Breast.—A mullen leaf, soaked in spirit, gradually heated quite hot, sprinkled lightly with pepper, applied to the breast, and kept warm by the application of several thicknesses of hot flannel, is almost a certain cure for the ague in the breast. The painful disease called "broken breast," might be avoided, if this simple remedy were applied in season.—*Maine Cul.*

BALTIMORE MARKET.

General Remark.—Trade, generally speaking, is very dull. The commencement of the issue of small notes by the Banks, during the present week, is already advantageously felt, and as the issue becomes larger the relief will be greater. Money, however, is very scarce, and the business community feel the pressure severely.

Domestic Exchange.—Under the influence of resumption by the Banks in Baltimore, exchange on all specie paying points has declined to a mere nominal rate of premium. We have now to announce that the banks of Delaware, Philadelphia and New Jersey, have resumed specie payments, tho' several of those in Philadelphia have been prostrated in the attempt. The banks in Baltimore, tho' not required by law to resume till May, pay any demands which are made upon them for specie.

Virginia Bank Notes.—The rate has advanced a shade

and we now quote the notes of all the Virginia Banks except Wheeling, at 74 per cent discount. Wheeling paper is selling at 15 per cent discount.

Cattle.—About 300 head of Beef cattle were offered for sale this morning at the drove yards, and 150 sold to butchers at prices ranging from \$3.624 for common to \$5.50 per lbs. for prime quality. Live Hogs are in fair supply, and we quote \$4.50 per 100 lbs. Payment for both Beef and Hogs have been making in Virginia funds.

Flour.—We note sales of several parcels of Howard street Flour of good standard brands from stores to-day at \$5.50 which is the ruling rate now. The demand is not brisk. We quote the wagon price at \$5.50.

No transactions in City Mills. The last sales were at \$5.25, cash.

Grain.—No Wheat at market. We quote nominally at \$1.10 for Md. reds. Sales to-day of both white and yellow Corn at 55a56 cts. A load of Virginia mixed was also sold to-day at 53 cts. Several cargoes of Virginia Oats were in market to-day, a portion of which sold at 40a41 cts.

Provisions.—The market continues inanimated and prices are nominally as last quoted viz. New Western Mess Pork at \$8.50, No. 1 at \$7.50; Prime at \$6.50; New Mess Beef at \$10, No. 1 at \$8 and Prime at \$6. Strictly prime assorted New Western Bacon is held 44a5 cents, and inferior at 44a4 cts. We quote Baltimore cured Hams 9a10 cents, Sides at 5a54 cents and Shoulders at 5 cents. Lard is exceedingly dull and plenty, and holders are offering to sell No. 1 Western in kegs at 54 cents on time.

Coffee.—Sales of a few hundred bags Rio at 9a93 cents, and of small lots of St. Domingo at 84 cents. At auction on Tuesday, 300 bags Rio were sold at 81a9 1-8; and to-day 224 bags Rio were sold at 81a9 cents.

Cloverseed.—We note sales of some parcels of Prime Cloverseed during the week at \$5, which is a decline.

Timothy seed.—The market is well supplied and we quote the article dull at \$2.50a3 as in quality.

Molasses.—On Tuesday, at auction, 50 hhd. New Orleans were sold at 17a18 cts; and 775 bbls. ditto. at 15a19a cts. At the same time 14 hhd. Cuba were sold at 15 cts, and 5 hhd. Porto Rico at 17 cts.

Sugars.—At auction on Tuesday 49 hhd. New Orleans were offered, and 20 hhd. sold at \$2.90a4. To-day 209 bbls. Laguayra Sugar were offered, and 20 bbls. sold at \$5.55. At auction to-day 189 hhd. Porto Rico were sold at \$4.50a-\$7.25.

Tobacco.—In consequence of the further decline of exchange on Europe shippers appear to have withdrawn almost entirely from the market for the present. We are consequently without any transactions of moment, the few sales making being confined to very small parcels within the range of former quotations, which we continue, viz. inferior and common Maryland at \$3a4; middling to good \$4.50a6.50; good \$7a8; and fine \$8a12. We hear of no sales of Ohio, and continue former quotations, viz. common to middling \$3.50a4.50; good \$5a6; fine red and wrapper \$6.50a10, fine yellow \$7.50a10; and extra wrapper \$11a13. The inspections of the week comprise 443 hhd. Maryland; 46 hhd. Ohio; and 12 hhd. Virginia—total 501 hhd.

At New Orleans, in the week ending on the 12th inst., sales of Cotton amounted to 13,000 bales. The demand was moderate and the market rather unsteady. The stock on hand was 155,140 bales. The latest transactions were made at the following quotations:—Liverpool classification.—Ordinary 51a6, Middling 7a74 Middling fair 8a84, Fair to fully fair 9a10, Good fair 10a11, Good and fine 12a. The Sugar market has been heavy and very dull—sales were made at 3a5c per lb. Molasses 15a16c—fair demand. Flour was \$5.12a5.25 per barrel. Mess Pork \$8.50; mess Beef \$11. Corn, in sacks, 39a40c per bushel. Rice 31a32c.

At Mobile, on the 12th inst., but a comparatively limited business was done in Cotton, and the market was fluctuating. Transactions were effected at prices ranging from 51 to 11c.

At Alexandria, on Saturday Flour was selling from wagons at \$5.25, and from stores at \$5.50—receipts light. Prime yellow Corn sold at 55a. A cargo of Oats sold at 40c, and another at 38c.

New York, Saturday, 2 P. M.—Cotton—sales for 6250 bales, prices declining 1c lb. Flour, Grain, &c.—sales 4000 Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pennsylvania, Georgetown, and Howard street at \$5.75a5.87a. The market is bare of Wheat. 1000 bu. Northern Rye sold, to arrive, at 60c. 2000 bu. Jersey and Northern Corn at 63a64c, and 5500 bu. Virginia and N. Carolina at 58c, both weight. Molasses—Sales 350 hhd. Porto Rico at 20a24c; 200 bbls. N. Orleans at 20a21; 100 hhd. Matanzas at 15a16a. A cargo of Southern Corn sold at 56 cts. 56 lbs. which is a decline.—Exchanges including Certificates and Checks.—Philadelphia 4a1, Baltimore 4a1, Richmond 7a74, Raleigh 5, Wilmington do. Charleston 11, Augusta 21a3, Macon 12, Savannah 21, Mobile 15a16 Interior Ala. 19a20, New Orleans 6a61, Louisville 71a8, Cincinnati 11a12, Nashville 17a18.

Philadelphia, March 19.—We hear of no sales of Wheat, prime Penn'a. and Illinois may be quoted at 125a128c. per bushel. Southern Rye 68c. Yellow flat Corn 54a55c; white do. 50a51c. Southern Oats 42c. Beef Cattle, 670 head at market, sales 31a6 cts. 150 left over.

GEORGE PAGE, MACHINIST AND MANUFACTURER;

West Baltimore St., Baltimore.
Respectfully informs his friends, customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to fill any orders with which he may be honored; for any of the following articles with promptness. He is also prepared to sell patent rights for States or Counties, for the manufacture of any of the Machines or implements patented by him, viz.

PORTABLE SAW MILL.

This is truly a most invaluable machine, and from its portable size will prove to be eminently conducive to the interests of landed gentlemen, and particularly in newly settled districts. It is capable of being carried into the woods in a wagon drawn by three or four horses, or oxen, wherever the timber may be located, and thus saving the heavy and difficult operation of transporting large logs. It can be worked by water, steam, or horse power; and so simple and strong is it in its construction, that it is not liable to get out of order, but should it do so, it is within the power of any country carpenter or smith to put it in repair again.

To give an idea of its value, he will state a few facts connected with its actual operations. With a four horse power it has cut from 1,000 to 1,500 feet of plank a day; with a six horse power it has cut daily from 1,800 to 2,000 feet in the same time. Six horses have sawed of yellow pine boards 2,800 feet in one day and have sawed by pushing 1,200 feet in one-hour as will be seen by the certificates of the men who have tended the Mill. John S. Selby, Esq. of Anne Arundel County, Md., where one has been set up, propelled by steam, equal to the power of 10 horses, connected with which there is one of my Patent Grist Mills, with a consumption of only 3-4 of a cord of wood, it cut in one day 10,000 feet of lumber and ground 75 bushels of meal. I have sold within the present year 45 of these machines, and it gives me pleasure to know, that their performances have more than justified every anticipation I had formed of their intrinsic value. To show their durability, I will state a single fact connected with one of those I have sold—it speaks volumes in its favor. I have learned from the purchaser, that from May to October, a period of five months, he had cut with it 200,000 feet of lumber with 4 horses, and that it had not got materially out of order.

SAWING AND PLANING MACHINE COMBINED.

The operations of planing and sawing, can both be performed at one and the same time; two hands are sufficient to work it with ease and despatch.

The price of the Portable Saw Mill, (without the Planing Machine) with a 4 feet saw, 16 feet carriages and 30 feet ways is \$300. All other Saws, prices according to sizes, as 30 inch Saw \$14 42; inch do \$40; 38 inch do \$27; 34 inch do. 23. Additional hard blocks for shingles \$20 per pair; Belting for Saw Mill 20 feet, \$10. Larger Machines adapted to both Sawing and Planing, complete, the prices will be according to dimensions.

SMALL SAWING AND PLANING MACHINE.

This machine is adapted to all kinds of carpenter's work, is calculated to effect economy both in time and money, and may be said to be among the first of the many inventions for the saving of labor; so valuable an acquisition has it proved itself, that no one who ever bought one would be without it for five times its cost. Its price is \$150. Extra saw for the same for sawing wood at the door, or in the forest, \$12; for a shingle machine to be attached to the same, \$15—When the latter is attached to the above machine, propelled by 4 horses from 2000 to 4000 shingles, ready for the roof can be got out in a day. There is also a Post Morticing Machine which may also be attached to it, and which can mortice from 800 to 1000 posts, or sharpen and point as many rails in a day. Its cost is only \$25.

All the operations of these several machines are done with an accuracy truly admirable.

A HORSE POWER.

Of great strength, durability, power and simplicity calculated to be worked by 4 or 8 horses. Its price is \$150. This may be adapted to every purpose for which motive power may be required.

PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINE.

Capable of thrashing 500 bushels of grain a day. It is provided with a feeding platform, which renders it peculiarly convenient. Its cylinder is provided with self-feeding oil boxes, so that the journal is regularly supplied with oil when required and without labor. It can be worked with 2 or 4 horses, does its work well, and is a most efficient machine. Its price is \$75.

CORN CRUSHERS.

For crushing corn and cob into meal sufficiently fine to feed to horses, or any other kind of stock. The value of this article to agriculturists cannot be sufficiently appreciated, as it will bring in to efficient use a vast amount of feed hitherto wasted on almost every farm, and enable its owner to dispose of a much larger quantity of corn than heretofore. It will crush 200 bushels per day with two horses and a proportionally larger number with double that power. It is strong and durable. Price \$65.

GRIST MILLS.

These mills are simple in construction, not liable to get out of order and easily repaired. With a power of 4 horses they will grind 10 bushels of beautiful meal an hour. The advantage of such a convenience on a large estate, or in a neighborhood where there may be no custom-work mills, need not be dwelt upon; it being too obvious to need comment. Price with 24 feet cylinder stones \$125; bolt \$15; with three feet stones \$175; bolt to suit \$25.

The Corn Crusher and Grist Mill can be so arranged as that the same power will propel both, thereby effecting an important saving.

IMPROVED CORN AND SEED PLANTER.

This is a small but most useful machine, adapted to the planting of corn, and sowing beets, parsnips, carrots, turnips, &c. It makes the furrow, drops the seed, covers and rolls at the same time. In dropping corn, it can be graduated so as to deposit the grains at any desired distance, as well as in any particular number, and such is the exactitude of its mechanical arrangement, that it is unvarying in both results, and this must be admitted to be a desideratum of great moment. It will perform 10 acres of good work per day. Its price, with belts for all kinds of seeds is \$25.

AUGUR FOR BORING POST HOLES.

This labor-saving machine will do three times as much work as is performed in the old way. Price 5 dollars. This may be extended so as to excavate drains or dig wells.

MORTICING MACHINE.

This is a most valuable one for Carpenters—it performs its work with an exactness and neatness not often attained by the best workmen in the old process, and performs it too with such celerity as to enhance its importance to a vast amount. Price \$25.

TENONING MACHINE.

This machine is applicable alike to the uses of Carpenters, Cabinet makers, and other workers in wood. To companies engaged in the construction of Railroads it would prove a most invaluable acquisition to their work-shops. As it performs the labor of twenty men, and so nicely mathematical is it in its construction, so completely obedient to the will of the operator that the work requires no marking out. To convey an idea of the rapidity of its performance, it may be sufficient to state, that it has cut 65 dozen 2 inch tenons in an hour. Its price is \$200.

LARGE BORING AND MORTICING MACHINE.

This machine is adapted to large boring and heavy morticing, and can be recommended for its usefulness. Price \$150.

PORTABLE TOBACCO PRESS.

This machine will press from 1100 to 1500 pounds of Tobacco into a hoghead, does its work rapidly and well, and those of them which have been used have given a satisfaction to their purchasers which, while it tested their value, imparted to their inventor a degree of pleasure, which to him is of peerless price. These complete he can afford at \$135.

VERTICAL SAWS.

These saws are new and no less excellent articles, constructed upon just mathematical principles, so that their work is always executed with a precision and nicety that challenges comparison. They are calculated for scroll and all kinds of crooked work, and as they will perform the work of from 15 to 20 hands, they would be found to be a valuable acquisition to those employed to execute such work.

Many of these Machines are now in successful operation at the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road upper Depot, in this city, as also at the National Arsenal, Washington, D. C., and the great utility which have attended their operations there, together with the decided approbation they have met from the most eminent artists by whom they have been used, impart conscious pleasure to me, while I refer those who may wish to purchase to the intelligent superintendents of those places for evidence of the truth of all said in behalf of the foregoing machines.

MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a supply of MOTT'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED AGRICULTURAL FURNACES, for cooking vegetables and grain for stock of all kinds. They vary in size from HALF a barrel to FOUR barrels, and are better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended than any other yet invented; obtained the premium of the American Institute, and have given satisfaction to every gentleman by whom they have been purchased. Col. C. N. BENNETT, the distinguished agriculturist near Albany, New York, who has had one in use for some time, in a letter to the editor of the Cultivator, says:

"The one I purchased last fall, I continued to use during the winter, and have found no reason to alter the opinion then expressed; but on the contrary, I am more confirmed, and do not hesitate, without qualification, to recommend it, with the improvements, as superior to any thing, for the purpose intended, which I have ever used, or which has fallen under my observation."

"Mr. Mott has lately sent me one of the capacity of two barrels, containing the improvements, which consist in casting 'points of attachment' or gudgeons, on the rim or sides of the kettle, 'so that with a crane or level' it may be raised out of the casing and the contents emptied out, and to facilitate which, a loop or eye is cast on the bottom of the kettle so that it can be done without burning the fingers. The flange also, has been extended beyond the edge of the casing, so that if water boil over it will not run down the flues and put out the fire."

These furnaces and boilers are portable and may be set up in any out-house, being from their compactness and construction perfectly safe. The furnaces are made of cast iron and peculiarly calculated to economize fuel.

The following are the prices for one of the capacity of a half barrel

do	do	do	One barrel	\$12.50
do	do	do	One and a half	20.00
do	do	do	Two barrels	28.00
do	do	do	Three do	38.00
do	do	do	Four do	48.00

A. WILLIAMS, Corner of Light & Pratt St. Balt. Md.
de 15

"PATENT CONVOLUTED STEAM BOILER."

The subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for Patent Steam Boilers at the shortest notice, and flatters himself that the certificates which he is enabled to present from the persons who have already tested the value and saving of this invention, will induce farmers and others to make early application for so useful and economical an invention.

Place of manufacture, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. between Pleasant and Saratoga sts.
C. W. BENTLEY.

To D. I. PICKARD, Esq.—Dear Sir—Having made a careful experiment with your boiler in comparison with one of a different construction, both used for the same purpose, I have no hesitation in saying that it surpasses every boiler I have either seen or heard of for its economy in time and fuel. And I take pleasure in recommending it to all persons who are daily using twenty-five gallons of water or upwards—they will save at least two thirds in fuel and one half time.

ISAAC DENSON, Superintendent,
of Balto. City and County Almshouse.

August 28th 1841.

BADEN CORN.

The subscriber has received from Mr. Baden a lot of this celebrated CORN—and those wishing to make a trial of it can obtain it lots of a peck, bushel or larger quantity. Apply to
mh 16 S. SANDS.

Who has for sale two beautiful DEVON HEIFERS, nearly two years old, deliverable in this city for \$50 each. Also a very handsome Devon BULL, one year this spring, price \$50, and a HEIFER of same age and blood, price \$40.
mh 15

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed at Public Sale in the city of Baltimore, at the public house of Mr. Habbersett, High street O. T. on FRIDAY, the 8th of April, 1842, the following property, viz:—Three Spanish Jacks, one Maltese Jack, one Jennett with foal, allowed to be the largest imported into the United States. Also, at the same time and place, two or three BROOD MARES, one with a foal by her side. All of which will be positively sold, when conditions will be made known by
mh 23d JOHN McCAULEY.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber will continue to receive orders for their spring litters of young Berkshires Pigs, from their valuable stock of breeders, (for particulars of which, see their advertisement in No. 34 or 37, Vol. 2 of this paper.) Price at their piggery \$20 per pair; cooped and delivered in, or shipped at the port of Baltimore, \$21 per pair. All orders post paid will meet with prompt attention—address,
T. T. & E. GORSUCH.
mh 23

Hereford, Baltimore Co. Md.

SEED-STORE & AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

The subscriber has for sale at the old stand, No. 176 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, the most extensive assortment of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, to be found in the U. States. The assortment comprises all the standard varieties: also many new and choice kinds, crop of 1841, and warranted of the best quality.
ALSO,
PROUTY & MEARS' Centre Draught

self sharpening PLOUGHS, the best and cheapest Ploughs to keep in repair now in use;
Also, PROUTY & MEARS' patent SUB-SOIL PLOUGH. This implement does the work to admiration, leaving the sub-soil in the best possible manner.

Also, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Vegetable Steamers, Cultivators, hill-side Ploughs, left hand Ploughs, and GARDEN TOOLS of all kinds—Agricultural BOOKS, &c. &c. for sale at wholesale and retail at the lowest prices, by
D. O. PROUTY,
No. 176 Market street, between 5th & 6th streets,
mh 15 2m Philadelphia.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

FARMERS REPOSITORY IN PRATT STREET.
The subscriber has in store his usual extensive assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS; his stock of Ploughs and Plough Castings on hand, is probably the most extensive of any in Baltimore, and will be sold at very reduced prices for cash. Also, my Horse-powers, Threshing Machines, Straw Cutters, and every implement in my store are offered to the public on the same reduced terms.—Wholesale dealers will find it to their advantage to give me a call.
JONATHAN S. EASTMAN

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment
R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No 20, Pratt street.
Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

REAPING MACHINES, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, CORN SHELLERS, &c. WARRANTED.

The Reaping Machine stands alone, increasing in reputation from year to year, saving its first cost in one large crop in the waste alone, while the attempts of others, to construct machines for a similar purpose, are well known to be total failures. Those who wish to procure Machines for the ensuing harvest, are requested to make early application to the subscriber, who has greatly improved them since last year. Corn and Cob Crushers, warranted superior to all others, also, Corn Shellers and Huskers constantly on hand at reduced prices.
fe 23 OBED HUSSEY.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously.
N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.
ap. 22 3m E. J. COOPER.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. No. 60 LIGHT ST. have just received, (via New York,) by the ships Glad-lator and Quebec, and from their SEED GARDENS, near this city, a superb assortment of GARDEN AND EUROPEAN FIELD SEEDS, among which are Knight's extra early dwarf; Vanac Spontaneous early York, and Sinclair's early flat Dutch or Landreth's improved Cabbage Seed; all new and superior sorts. Seventy-five bushels Sinclair's extra early Peas.

Knight's and Groom's marrowfat, egg and several other new varieties of Peas.
600 lbs. scarlet short top and turnip Radish Seed.
Half long and turnip Beet; color very dark and finely shaped.
Early cup Parsnip; Brocoli; Cauliflower.
Lettuce, Large red and yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel; the latter a new variety.

Dwarf and pole Beans; Lettuce, Cucumber, Squash;
Giant and common Celery; Egg Plant, Early Corn, Melons,
Onion, Savoy Spinach, Tomato, Turnip, ash leaved Kidney, early frame and London round Potatoes; Lucerne, Vetches, &c. &c.

In store—American Field Seed of all sorts; Garden and Farming Tools, books on agriculture and management of stock, Plough and Machine Castings, Ploughs and Agricultural Machinery. A large and general assortment.

TREES AND PLANTS; raised at the Clairmont Nurseries.
fe 16

BERKSHIRE PIGS—DEVON CATTLE.

The subscriber will receive orders for his Spring litters of pure Berkshire Pigs, bred from stock selected of C. N. Bonnet and John Lossing Esqrs., Albany N. Y., Messrs Hurlbut of Connecticut, and importations from England.

He has for sale an Irish Grazer Boar, the produce of the celebrated Black Sow sent out by Wm. Murdoch Esq. of Ireland as his best sample of that breed.

He also offers for sale Cows with Calves, or in calf, yearlings and calves of both sexes, all full blooded, Devons, bred with great care, handsome animals and in good order. Address Post paid,
JOHN P. E. STANLEY.
mh 9. Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS.

The subscribers, inventors and patentees of this most excellent machine, offer for sale the right to manufacture for any state or county in the U. States. That this machine will be adopted, and become in general use in the corn-growing districts of our country there can be no doubt, as it is satisfactorily ascertained that more than one-third of the value of the produce is lost by the waste of the cob, which being crushed and ground with the grain, is more valuable for stock than corn fed by itself, and we guarantee that our Crusher will do more and better work with the same power than any other machine of the kind now in use, and invite all manufacturers to a fair trial.

We have appointed Mr. SAMUEL SANDS the sole Agent for the sale of rights, who will give every necessary information to those desirous of purchasing. All letters must be post paid.

NOTICE—There are several machinists infringing upon our patent CORN and COB CRUSHERS—we therefore forbid all persons from making, vending or using Corn Crushers having a tube or tubes for holding the ears of corn while they are broken, except such as have rights.
JAS. & WM. MURRAY,
mh 2 Baltimore, Md.

JAS. MURRAY, Milleright, Pattern Maker & Machinist, York, near Light st. Baltimore, having good workmen, is prepared to execute orders in the above branches at the shortest notice—and warrants all mills planned and erected by him to operate well. Also manufactures a great variety of small mills for hand or horse power.

Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels per hour, made to suit any power, price from \$15 to 75
Corn Crushers, grinding from 6 to 12 bush. per hour with one horse to two horse power, a superior article, price 35 to 40
Portable and stationary Horse Powers, price from 75 to 150
Turning Lathes, single and double, price from 15 to 75
Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

He has also on hand two small Steam Engines, 3 to 4 horse power. Any other machines built to order. All kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice.

Orders for Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers, forwarded to the subscriber, or Mr. Thomas Denny, Seedsman, agent for the subscriber, will be attended to.
fe 16 7t*

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS.

The subscriber, who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting at Govanstown, continues to build them, and has so improved them that persons who have not got horse powers, can use them by hand power, with sufficient facility to supply the wants of small farms, and with one or two horse power can do more work, he believes, than any other machine for the same purpose that will require double the power. Having made a new set of patterns, and put such improvements as may have suggested themselves for the benefit of the machine, he has been obliged to increase the price to \$40, which includes an extra set of grinders.

He is also prepared to build portable HORSE POWERS of the very simplest and best construction, in every respect best suited for farmers; in place of using cast iron wheels, he uses leather belts, which the farmer can keep in repair himself. It is now well tested that belts are as well adapted to driving machinery as cast iron wheels.

Orders for the above machines can be left with Mr. SAMUEL SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber,
WM. MURRAY, Powhatan Factory,
Baltimore county.
fe 2

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. & N. U. MOTT
South east corner of Ensor and Forest sts. near the Bel-air market,
Old Town, Baltimore.

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CAPT PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the \$100 Premium Plough, Prouty's of Philadelphia, and Davis' of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use—We are told by numbers of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of \$10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings—Price of a 1-horse Plough \$5; for 2 or more horses, \$10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds.
MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—prices from 22 to 325.

A STRAW, HAY AND STALK CUTTER,
With 20 knives attached, will cut 3 tons of straw per day by horse power, and one half by manual power. Price \$35.

A CORN SHELLER that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price \$17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price \$4, extra set of teeth 1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to \$12.

GRAIN CRADLES of the best kind, \$3.75.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.
ja 26 1f

FRESH GARDEN SEED.

THOMAS DENNY Seedsman, has received his fresh supply of GARDEN SEED, the growth of 1841, and invites his friends and the Public to give him a call.

He has also Field Seed of various kinds, and best suited for this climate and soil, selected with care.

ORDERS for APPLE, PEACH and other Fruit and Ornamental trees will be thankfully received, and duly executed with promptness and dispatch for cash, having made arrangements with an old established and well known Nurseryman, in whom he feels confident the public cannot be deceived as to the particular kinds ordered. Also, Shrubs, bulbs, Hot-house Plants, Dahlias, Evergreens &c. &c. in their greatest varieties furnished to order at regular prices, on commission.

He has also the agency for selling MURRAY'S Corn and Cob Crushers at the regular manufacturing prices. This is a first-rate article, having been proved by many Eastern Shore Farmers and others to be a very efficient Machine, uniting strength and simplicity in its structure.—It operates by hand, or can be adapted to any other power to suit all classes of farmers.

THOS. DENNY,

Corner of Pratt & Grant sts.

Fe 23 7t—A2aw4tif 2F-U stairs over Tyson & Brother.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage
fe 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

THE LIME KILNS.

The subscriber, in order to meet the increasing demand for Lime for agricultural purposes, has established Kilns for burning the same on the Rock Point farm, belonging to the Messrs. Lancaster, in Charles county, Md. where he is ready to supply all demands for this section of the state, and the waters of the Potomac, on accommodating terms. Orders directed to him at Milton Hill Post Office, Md. will meet prompt attention.
de 7 6n.* WM. M. DOWNING.

GARDEN SEED.

J. S. EASTMAN (Pratt street) has received his SEEDS. My whose stock of Seeds now on hand from Mr. Landreth are of last year's growth, and can be depended upon as superior Seeds and true to their kind.—Also, in store, Orchards, Grass, and Herd's Seed of good quality and at low prices.
feb. 2

500 BARRELS OF POUDETTE.

For sale at the office of the NEW-YORK POUDETTE company, 120 Nassau street, New York—Price two dollars per barrel, containing FOUR bushels heaped measure each, delivered on board of any vessel in this city.

Present prices of shares in this company, one hundred and ten dollars each entitling the holder to one hundred bushels of pouдетte annually, during the continuance of the charter, 17 years from next March; which at present prices will be equivalent to a return of the capital and over five per cent annual interest every three years. Those who took shares in the winter of 1837—8 have received three hundred bushels on each share; and are entitled to seventeen hundred more. Those who desire shares will do well to apply soon, as they will not be sold at that price after 1st. May next—address the agent,
D. K. MINOR, 120 Nassau St. up stairs.
New York, January 26th 1842.—feb. 2